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mastura cora montana, Hda Llagueda, Peru; *Laticauda rubiginosa*, Balsas, Peru; *Galbula ruficauda brevirostris*, Encontrados, Ven.; *Chelidoptera tenebrosa pallida*, Empalado Savannas, Ven.; *Picumnus venezuelensis*, Encontrados, Ven.; *Phaethornis anthropilus fuscicapillus*, Oropo, Ven.; *Camptostoma pusillum tenuirostris* Rio Aurare, Ven.; *Empidochanes zulienensis*, Oropo, Ven.; *Inezia caudata intermedia*, Rio Aurare, Ven.; *Attila rufipectus confinis*, Oropo, Ven.; *Thamnophilus doliatus dearborni*, Encontrados, Ven.; *Dendrocicla tyrannura hellmayri*, Paramo de Tama, Colombia; *Furnarius aguatus venezuelensis*, Rio Aurare, Ven.; *Margarornis perlata peruviana*, Tambo Ventija, Peru; *Microrhopias grisea fumosa*, Encontrados, Ven.; *Cæreba luteola obscura*, Encontrados, Ven.; *Diglossa sittoides intermedia*, Cajamarca, Peru; *Synallaxis candei venezuelensis*, Rio Aurare, Ven.; *Atlaptés castaneifrons tamae*, Paramo de Tama, Ven. It is unfortunate that in a paper of this kind the species are not arranged in some sort of order either systematic or geographic. Even though it consist of nothing but diagnoses orderly arrangement is an advantage. Ornithologists will await with interest the full report on these interesting collections.—W. S.

Cooke's Distribution and Migration of N. A. Herons.¹—This bulletin follows the plan of other similar reports by Prof. Cooke and presents in concise form the breeding and winter range of each of the thirty-two species of Herons, Ibises etc., found from Panama and the West Indies northward. The migration dates are given for such species as are regularly migrant while maps present graphically the ranges of the various forms. Subspecies are mentioned in most instances as under *Ardea herodias* and *Butorides virescens* where the recent revisions of Oberholser are followed but *Egretta candidissima brewsteri* of Lower California is not recognized, although no reasons are given for such action.

The records quoted through the report are compiled largely from the printed records in ornithological literature and while numerous are by no means complete. In the case of the Great Blue Heron we notice winter records and breeding dates for Pennsylvania and New Jersey published in 'Cassinia' which as well as similar records for other species are omitted. The migration dates are computed solely from the records of the Biological Survey.

This report is a welcome addition to the series being issued by the Department of Agriculture.—W. S.

Trotter on Faunal Divisions in Relation to Vegetation.²—Dr. Trotter discusses in an interesting way the geographic distribution of

¹ Distribution and Migration of North American Herons and their Allies. By Wells W. Cooke. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Biological Survey — Bulletin No. 45. Issued May 24, 1913. 8vo, pp. 1-70, figs. 1-21.

² The Faunal Divisions of Eastern North America in Relation to Vegetation. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phil. XV, pp. 207-217. March 21, 1912.

animal life in eastern North America with regard to its general environment, and makes the claim that while "temperature unquestionably does exert an influence in the distribution of living beings, . . . it is not the supreme cause of the present phase of dispersal." There is much to be said on this subject and Dr. Trotter's views are well worthy of careful consideration. It is fortunately true that by whatever names we call them and whatever rank we give them the larger life areas remain practically the same in all recent discussions. At the same time however we must recognize that there are in Eastern North America certain lines of demarkation in plant life due to causes other than temperature, and the regions thus separated carry with them corresponding differences in their animal life. Furthermore the boundary lines are far more pronounced than those separating certain zones based on purely climatic conditions. Like many another problem there are probably several factors involved, and we must consider each of them, if we are finally to arrive at a proper understanding of conditions as we find them.—W. S.

Thayer and Bangs on Chinese Birds.¹—This paper is a report upon a collection of '3135 beautifully prepared skins representing 358 species and subspecies obtained by Mr. W. R. Zappey in Central China. One new genus, five new species and seven new subspecies are described as follows: *Ithagenes wilsoni*, *Callocalia inopina pellos*, *Heteroxenicus cruralis formaster*, *Tesia grallator*, *Suthora unicolor canaster*, *Suthora zappeyi*, *Præpyga mutica*, *Oreocincla dauma socia*, *Reguloides maculipennis debilis*, *Prinia inornata exter*, *Sylviparus modestus occultus*, *Boanerges* (gen. nov. allied to *Perisoreus*), *internigrans*, all from western Szechwan. Eight additional new forms from this collection were described in a previous paper² and one in a later one.³ Full lists of localities from which specimens are obtained and often brief notes on plumage and habitat are given in the present contribution while there are some comments of a nomenclatorial character. *Hypsipetes* is found to be preoccupied and *Microscelis* is used instead but no further details or references are presented; *Dumeticola* is recognized as distinct from *Tribura*; *Chloris* is used in preference to *Ligurinus*; *Propasser* is not deemed worthy of recognition.—W. S.

Bangs on Some Birds from the Highlands of Siberia.⁴—In this paper Mr. Bangs reports on a collection of 287 bird skins obtained by Messrs. N. Hollister and Conrad Kein who accompanied Dr. Theodore

¹ Some Chinese Vertebrates. *Memoirs Mus. Comp. Zool.* Vol. XL, No. 4. Aves, By John E. Thayer and Outram Bangs, pp. 137–200. pll. 3–6. August, 1912.

² *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 1909, p. 139–141.

³ *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, XXVI, pp. 95–96. May 3, 1913.

⁴ Some Birds from the Highlands of Siberia. By Outram Bangs, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, LIV., pp. 463–474. January, 1913.